



Wenatchee Dog Off Leash Area

Feasibility Study

October 2009



Wenatchee Parks and Recreation
PO Box 519
Wenatchee, Washington 98801
(509) 888-3284
www.wenatcheewa.gov

Table of Contents

INTRODUCTION	3
Introduction	4
Current Practices	4
ADVOCACY GROUPS	5
Advocacy Groups	6
FACILITY TYPES	7
Facility Types	8
Off-leash Areas	8
Shared Use Areas	8
Off-leash Trails	9
Use Influences	9
FACILITY CONSIDERATIONS	11
Area Facilities	11
Level of Service	11
Risk	11
Size	12
Spill-Over	12
Parking	13
ADA Accessibility	13
Noise	13
Environmental Impact	13
Criteria	13
Park Classification	14
REVIEW OF CANDIDATE SITES	15
Neighborhood Parks	16
Community Parks	19
Gateways	21
FEATURES AND DEVELOPMENT COSTS	23
Features and Development Costs	24
Surfacing	24
Shy Dog and Active or Aggressive Dog Areas	24
Fencing	24
Double- Gated Entrance	25
Water Source	25
Dog Waste	25
Rules Sign	25
Benches and Shelter	25
Development and Maintenance Costs	25
OPERATIONAL POLICIES	27
Operational Policies	28
IMPLEMENTATION RECOMMENDATIONS	29
Implementation recommendations	30
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS AND RESOURCES	32
Acknowledgements and Resources	33
APPENDIX A	35
Tri-City Dog Park Society By Laws and Articles of Incorporation	36



INTRODUCTION

Introduction

During the past several years, Wenatchee Parks and Recreation staff, City Council and members of the Parks and Recreation Advisory Board (PRAB) have received requests to create an off-leash dog area in Wenatchee. This need was confirmed through the public information gathering process used to create the Parks and Recreation Comprehensive Plan. There appears to be growing interest in these types of facilities, with off-leash dog areas springing up in cities throughout the Pacific Northwest. These areas provide social, physical and recreational experiences for dog owners as well as their canine companions. Dog off leash areas create a hub in the community and promote responsible pet ownership and often reduce other pet related issues. Many people currently ignore the existing leash laws and allow their dogs to run off leash in Wenatchee's parks and trails. With these issues in mind, one of PRAB's work plan items was the completion of an off leash dog park. Staff, the PRAB and Off Leash Area Committee have worked together to create this Off-Leash Area Feasibility Study. While there is currently not money budgeted for implementation, it was felt that this would be a good way to begin a dialog with the community on this issue. It should be noted that this is not a development plan that is cast in stone. Rather it is a snapshot of what could potentially be done given Wenatchee's current park system and budget constraints. It is expected that this will be an evolving document that will change as new opportunities present themselves.

Current Practices

Dogs are allowed in all Wenatchee City owned parks on leash during park hours with exception of Memorial Park during the Washington State Apple Blossom Festival.





ADVOCACY GROUPS

Advocacy Groups

Off-leash advocacy groups exist throughout Washington. Many advocacy groups promote off-leash activities and lobby governmental agencies for new off-leash opportunities or facility improvements. The role of advocacy groups like Citizens for Off-Leash Areas (C.O.L.A.), Free Exercise Time for Canines and Humans (FETCH), Fidalgo Islanders for Dog Off-leash (FIDO), Serve Our Dog Area (S.O.D.A.) and others have evolved into necessary operational relationship for cities. C.O.L.A. provides maintenance and management for Seattle's off-leash areas, and S.O.D.A. is steward for facilities at King County's Marymoor and Grandview Parks. The stewardship role for S.O.D.A. and C.O.L.A. holds the advocacy group accountable for the condition of their respective facilities. In ten years of managing off-leash facilities, City of Seattle has had good working relationships with their advocacy groups as well as challenging experiences. Seattle indicated that it can be difficult keeping advocacy volunteers active at some locations, which has lead to a lapse in facility maintenance.

In Wenatchee, interest in the formation of a community organization is in its infancy. A list of interested individuals is being developed however, at this time no formal arrangements have been established. The Tri-City Dog Park Society has good examples of organizational by laws and policies which could be used as a model for Wenatchee. These are contained in Appendix A.





FACILITY TYPES

Facility Types

There are three basic off-leash use types found in the Pacific Northwest: Dedicated off-leash facilities referred to as Off-Leash Areas (OLA), shared use facilities, and off-leash trails. Off-leash facilities vary in type, size, shape, amenities, and methods of management. Some off-leash facilities are big, some small, some wooded, some operated by advocacy groups, some are operated by governmental agencies, and some are a combination. Some jurisdictions also separate dog behavior within their off-leash facilities.

Off-Leash Areas (OLA)

OLA's are land areas dedicated for off-leash use that are typically fenced. Amenities can vary greatly from one location to another, but often include waste receptacles, waste disposal bags, water for pets to drink, surface improvements such as mulch or sand, double gated entries, benches, and an information board or kiosk for posting notices and regulations.

OLA Benefits and Drawbacks

Benefits

- Contains off-leash use
- Operational advantages
- Peer pressure aids policing
- Reduced conflicts between general park users and dogs
- No on-site staff supervision required

Drawbacks

- Need a site that does not displace existing uses
- Can be unattractive if not maintained

Shared Use Areas

This type of use designates a portion of a park for off-leash use during specific periods. Shared use areas are typically unfenced with limited or no improvements and have set seasonal or daily operation hours. For example, Mt. Tabor Park in Portland allows off-leash use in a designated area daily from 7:00 AM – 9:00 PM. Portland uses this method in 27 of their 31 off-leash facilities with mixed results. City of Medina is one of the few Washington municipalities that uses this method. Certain areas of Medina Park are designated for year-round off-leash use and other areas are seasonal, or restricted.

Shared Use Benefits and Drawbacks

Benefits

- Shares Park with other uses
- Lower development cost
- Lower turf impact

Drawbacks

- Difficult to enforce hours
- Entire Park becomes off-leash facility
- Frequent conflicts with other park users

Off-Leash Trails

Trails sanctioned for off-leash use are not common, however many communities including Wenatchee, allow dogs on trails on leash. Bellingham has several trails that were viewed as underutilized and off-leash use is allowed. "Public lands managers have found that even where dogs on leash are permitted on trails, owners often allow their dogs to run free. In a survey conducted at Angeles National Forest, where dogs are allowed on trails as long as they are on a leash, 90 percent of the dogs observed on trails were off leash" (National Park Service, Chester, 2003). The Chelan County Public Utility Department faces similar challenges along the Apple Capital Recreational Loop Trail.

Use Influences

Not all dog owners use off-leash facilities. Reasons for this vary. Some dog owners indicate that there is undesired, aggressive dog behavior at off-leash facilities, owners don't control their pets, pets get dirty, and locations are not convenient. Some dog owners are content using their yards.

For dog owners that do use off-leash facilities, facility size, terrain, surface materials, and amenities are some of the influences that determine how far someone is willing to travel for a particular off-leash experience. Research indicates that people tend to travel farther for desired experiences not available closer to them. Features that draw users from greater distances tend to be large tracts of land, water, and vehicle accessibility. Facilities more than a few miles from a major highway, tend to serve localized areas.

The Luther Burbank off-leash facility on Mercer Island is an example of how key features influence use. The Luther Burbank off-leash facility is an average size site (1.5 acre), that has Lake Washington water access, available parking, and nearby highway access (I-90). These key components make the off-leash area at the park function more like a community or regional facility rather than a local facility normally associated with a 1.5 acre off-leash area.

The Marymoor Park off-leash area has a regional user draw due to the sheer size of the facility (40 acres) and the variety off-leash experiences afforded to a large site. The Marymoor off-leash area has nearby highway access, parking, water access, trails, and open play areas, with ample space between activity areas. Users can experience a sense of romping around in the country at Marymoor off-leash area, which is something most communities cannot offer simply because large tracts of land are not available for dedicated off-leash use.



FACILITY CONSIDERATIONS

Area Facilities

Currently, there are no public off-leash facilities in the greater Wenatchee service area. There are over 35 communities with public dog off leash areas in Washington. Communities with established off leash areas or various stages of study, planning, and implementation that are of a similar size to Wenatchee include: Anacortes, Bremerton, Longview, Marysville, Mount Vernon, Oak Harbor, Port Angeles, Pullman and Walla Walla. Additional off leash areas in Eastern Washington include Yakima, Ellensburg and Richland. Moses Lake is the only community other than Wenatchee in the list of City approved comparable cities that does not currently have an off leash area.

Level of Service

For the purposes of this study, Level of Service (LOS) refers to quantities of off-leash facilities, not condition or amenity quality.

It is recommended that an appropriate level of service for Wenatchee would be in the 1/30,000 to 1/60,000 residents range, or 1 to 2 off-leash facilities. This level of service would put Wenatchee in the upper range of level of service for similarly sized communities.

Risk

Agencies contacted as part of this report implement a variation of the following recommendations made by the Washington Cities Insurance Authority (WCIA) and Association of Washington Cities (AWC) which are insurance pools for multiple Washington municipal agencies:

Park Layout

- Locate the off-leash facility away from children's playgrounds, beaches, picnic areas, sports fields, and horse and horse or bicycle/motorcycle tracks (unless on a time-sharing basis).
- Clearly define where on the grounds the dogs must be leashed and where they may be unleashed. This is particularly important in a multi-use park, and can be accomplished with a combination of landscaping, fencing, and appropriate signage at each entry point to the park.
- Consideration should be given to the adequate land spacing between different parts of the park to minimize any spillover effects of one area on another.

Signage

- Signage designating where dogs must be leashed and where they may be unleashed should be specific, clear and consistent throughout the park.
- Rules particular to the off-leash area should be posted.
- Reference to RCW 16.08.040 may be appropriate.

Waste Removal

- Rules should specify that dog owners are responsible to clean up after their pets. However, it should be recognized that additional costs for maintenance staff, time and equipment may be needed to repair fencing, fill holes dug by dogs, and to clean up dog waste left by irresponsible dogs owners. Documentation should be kept and maintained as for any other park maintenance activity.

Most agencies have additional risk and liability regulations however the above recommendations are a common thread for area off-leash facility stewards.

Size

In general, larger facilities tend to attract users from greater distances and small facilities tend to serve localized areas. While some communities establish a minimum size for off-leash facilities, it important to first consider the target needs and available land, which will affects the size and location of an off-leash facility. As exemplified by facilities in and around Washington State, off-leash areas vary greatly in size from 288 square feet at a private facility to 40 acres at Marymoor Park in Redmond. The 288 square foot facility is essentially a dog relief area in an urban center, whereas the 40 acre Marymoor facility is the largest off-leash facility in the Northwest. It attracts users from the entire region.

Portland's 1999 Task Force on Off-leash Dogs recommended 5,000 square feet (.11 acre) as a minimum size. San Francisco has set a minimum of 10,000 square feet as a minimum with 30,000 (.70 acres) square feet when possible. The preferred minimum off-leash area size as recommended by the American Kennel Club is one (1) acre, however in Wenatchee a larger off-leash area may be necessary as it will serve a broader service area. Similarly, additional off-leash areas could add to the overall inventory. Areas of less than 500 square feet can be effective dog relief areas and have merit, but should not be considered off-leash areas because the limited size doesn't foster dog play and social interaction. This type of facility is commonly seen at highway rest areas or camp grounds.

Spill-Over

In talking with jurisdictions with off-leash dog parks, some report issues with people allowing their dogs off-leash in nearby parking areas or other parts of the park not designated as off-leash. A common problem, for example, seems to be people not leashing their dogs for the

walk from the car to the off-leash area. With this in mind, an ideal site would be located in an area in which there are not potential conflicts if this happens (not adjacent to a playground or environmentally sensitive area for instance).

Parking

Agencies we talked to state that off-leash facilities should have adequate, nearby parking. Locations with existing parking facilities are preferred.

ADA Accessibility

Sites with ADA accessible parking and pedestrian routes are preferred.

Noise

Off-leash areas can generate considerable noise. It is recommended that a generous buffer be provided when located in residential areas. Experienced off-leash stewards recommend a minimum of 100' buffer from residences and other use areas where noise generated in the off-leash area could create conflicts. Natural terrain, berms, and vegetation can affect how sound carries and in these cases, less than 100' sound buffer may not be necessary. Sound barrier walls or fencing could be considered if a suitable site is within 100' from residential living areas if natural sound barriers are not adequate. Urban centers like downtown Wenatchee typically experience higher noise levels than single family residential areas. A 100' noise buffer distance may not be attainable in downtown Wenatchee. It is recommended that noise levels be considered when locating off-leash areas.

Environmental Impact

Off-leash area stewards contacted for this study stated that fenced off-leash areas generally have less waste than the rest of their parks. Research concurs with the following statement regarding waste in off-leash areas, "People seem to police themselves fairly well in these facilities. Dogs will of course produce waste whether they are in an off-leash dog area or another part of the park. The fact that people apparently are more conscious picking up their pet's waste in an off-leash area indicates that the net amount of waste entering the environment may actually be less in a park with an off-leash dog area." That being said, off-leash dog parks should be sited in such a way to minimize impact to environmentally sensitive areas such as streams, steep slopes, wetlands or areas with high wildlife habitat value.

Several communities expressed success filtering runoff water when creating 25' minimum width vegetative buffer strips near environmentally sensitive areas. While vegetative buffer strips may work filtering run-off water from off-leash areas, it is preferred that off-leash areas avoid environmentally sensitive areas if possible.

Criteria

The following is recommended criteria for considering new off-leash sites and is based on the experiences of information received from the other agencies listed in the Acknowledgement section of this report.

Seek sites for Off-Leash Area development that:

- Are without established recreational uses;
- Consider previous community-based planning processes;
- Provide generous residential buffers;
- Assure close-by parking;
- Are compatible with other uses;
- Complement visual park character;
- Can address sensitive environmental concerns;
- Consider transit and bus routes; and
- Geographically dispersed

Park Classification

Wenatchee's parks are classified in several categories: Neighborhood Parks, Community Parks, Special Use Areas, and Natural Areas. Neighborhood Parks are designed to serve the immediate neighborhood, while the other categories of parks are designed to serve the entire community. Since it is reasonable to assume that people would be willing to travel beyond their neighborhood to utilize an off-leash dog park, a neighborhood park would not be an ideal site. Similarly, Natural Areas can be defined as "Undeveloped land that is set aside to protect the special natural character or habitat." They are designed for passive recreation such as hiking and nature observation. Since an off-leash dog park would be a fairly "active" rather than "passive" use and would be disruptive to wildlife and their habitat, Natural Areas would not be appropriate for an off-leash dog park. Special use areas may include specific facility types such as a recreation center or community gateway.

Conclusion

The ideal site would in excess of one acre in size, would not be in an environmentally sensitive area, would be at least 100 feet away from the nearest residences (or would have sound-proof fencing installed), would not require road frontage improvements, would be in an area free of "spillover" conflicts, and would have adequate parking.



REVIEW OF CANDIDATE SITES

Candidate Sites

Following is a listing of potential city of Wenatchee owned sites with analysis as to their advantages and disadvantages and overall suitability for an off leash area. This analysis does not include non-city areas or facilities. Due to city budget limitations, should new property be acquired for an off-leash area, the property would need to be dedicated to the City at no cost and include identified ongoing maintenance funding.

Neighborhood Parks

Centennial Park

130 South Wenatchee Avenue

Centennial Park was acquired in 1992. It is the former site of the Columbia Hotel. The one acre park features a stage, benches and restrooms.

Advantages

- Central Downtown location
- Parking and restrooms available

Disadvantages

- Limited size
- Existing programmed uses
- Proximity of businesses

Suitability

This site is not recommended for consideration due to the parks current developed uses and size.



Chase Park

145 South Delaware Street

Mable Chase donated her former home site for the .52 acre park in 1909. The park features a picnic area and children's play equipment.

Advantages

- None identified

Disadvantages

- Limited size
- Existing programmed uses
- Proximity of residences
- No parking other than on street
- No restrooms



Suitability

This site is not recommended for consideration due to the parks current developed uses, adjacent residential uses and size.

Methow Park

420 Methow Street

Methow Park is a 1.26 acre neighborhood park that features a wading pool, picnic shelter, play equipment and basketball court.

Advantages

- Water available
- Parking available at the Community Center

Disadvantages

- Limited size
- Existing programmed uses
- Proximity of residences



Suitability

This site is not recommended for consideration due to the parks current developed uses, adjacent residences and limited size.

Pennsylvania Park

219 Pennsylvania Avenue

Pennsylvania Park was acquired in 1924. It is a 1.02 acre park that features a multi-use field, wading pool and play equipment.

Advantages

- Water available
- Limited function restrooms available

Disadvantages

- Limited size
- Existing programmed uses
- Proximity of residences
- Minimal on street parking available



Suitability

This site is not recommended for consideration due to the current developed uses, proximity of residences and size.

Washington Park 110 South Miller

Washington Park was acquired in 1946. The 4.12 acre park features a picnic shelter, wading pool grassy areas and play equipment.

Advantages

- Central location
- Restrooms available
- Open un-programmed space which resulted from a windstorm
- Minimum size available

Disadvantages

- Existing adjacent uses
- Proximity of residences
- Limited on street parking available



Suitability

This site could be considered as a last resort for an off leash area. The area would encompass almost one half of the park on the Miller Street side. Locating an off leash area in this area would displace many picnickers. Careful consideration would need to be given to this site as adjacent park and residential uses may likely create park user conflicts and noise issues. Parking is limited to on street only and would also be an issue. Development costs would be high at this location due to sound attenuation.

Wenatchi Park 1401 McKittrick Street

Wenatchi Park was acquired in 1993. The 10 acre park is adjacent to Foothills Middle School. It is used primarily for field sports and open play.

Advantages

- Adjacent parking available at Foothills Middle School and City Public Services Center
- Size
- Parking available across McKittrick Street

Disadvantages

- Existing programmed uses – Soccer, Physical Education and other athletic programs
- Proximity of residences and school
- No shade or water



Suitability

This site is not recommended for consideration due to the programmed uses, proximity of residences and school.

Western Hills Park
900 Woodward Drive

Western Hills Park is a 5 acre park that was acquired in 1992. It features a multiple use soccer and softball field and play equipment.

Advantages

- Adjacent parking available at John Newberry School
- Size

Disadvantages

- Existing seasonal programmed uses – school
- Proximity of residences and school
- No shade or water
- Somewhat difficult to get to



Suitability

This site is not recommended for consideration due to the programmed uses, proximity of residences and school.

Community Parks

Lincoln Park
1140 Mission Street

Lincoln Park was acquired by the City in 1958. The 22 acre park features athletic fields, picnic shelter, children's play equipment and stage.

Advantages

- Minimum size available
- Restrooms available
- Parking available on site
- Southern Wenatchee location could serve both Wenatchee and East Wenatchee

Disadvantages

- Existing adjacent uses and programmed uses may limit use.
- Proximity of residences may require buffering



Suitability

This site could be considered as an alternate for an off lease area. The area could range in size from one to almost two acres. If located on the Mission Street side, the park would need to be smaller. If located on the Methow side, the park could be slightly larger, however would require a future planned soccer and multi-use field to be eliminated. Careful consideration would need to be given as adjacent park and residential uses would likely create park user conflicts and noise issues. An off lease area in this park would impact and be impacted by community events such as Fiestas Mexicanas.

Pioneer Park

220 Fuller Street

Pioneer Park is a 7 acre park that was acquired between 1908 and 1919. It features a skate court, picnic area, play equipment, outdoor fifty meter pool, wading pool, and mature landscaping.

Advantages

- Size
- Shade and water available
- On street parking and parking in Pioneer Middle School lot during summer available.

Disadvantages

- Proximity of residences, school and other programmed uses such as skate court
- Mater planned uses would require changing

Suitability

This site is not recommended for consideration due to the programmed uses, proximity of residences planned improvements.



Rotary Park

1810 Maple Street

Rotary Park is an 8 acre parcel acquired in 1997. It has been developed through a partnership with the Rotary Club. The park features a disc golf course, picnic shelter, walking trail, play equipment and splash pad.

Advantages

- Restrooms and parking available
- Water available
- Size

Disadvantages

- Existing programmed uses
- Proximity of residences
- Existing development/incompatible uses

Suitability

This site is not recommended for consideration due to the existing developed uses.



Memorial Park

2 South Chelan Avenue

Memorial Park is the oldest park in the community. It was acquired during the years 1892, 1922 and 1929. The 3.8 acre park contains historical displays, rose garden, fountain and picnic tables. The park is the site of several community events throughout the year including the Apple Blossom Festival.

Advantages

- Limited adjacent parking available at Library and Courthouse
- Size
- Shade
- Central downtown location

Disadvantages

- Existing programmed uses – Apple Blossom Festival etc.
- Existing developed uses – Memorials, Fountain



Suitability

This site is not recommended for consideration due to the programmed and existing developed uses. The minimum size would require over one half of the park to be used as the off leash area.

Gateways

Locomotive Park

1100 S. Wenatchee Avenue

Locomotive Park is a 15 acre park acquired by the City and the State in 1951. It features landscaped areas and a historical locomotive display.

Advantages

- Adjacent parking available
- Size
- Minimal existing programmed use – train display
- No adjacent residential uses
- Convenient access to East Wenatchee and Southern Wenatchee
- Close to Humane Society
- Transit availability
- Visible



Disadvantages

- Informal food programs would need to be relocated

Suitability

This site is recommended for consideration as it would meet the minimum size requirements and have minimal negative impacts to current and future uses on site and within off leash area buffers. The addition of an off leash area at this site could bring the added benefit of additional activity at the park, helping to limit negative uses.

Rainbow Park

1411 N. Wenatchee Avenue

Rainbow Park was acquired in 1999. It is a small grassy area adjacent to Wenatchee Avenue near Maiden Lane.

Advantages

- North Wenatchee location
- Transit stop

Disadvantages

- Size
- No parking
- No shade or water
- Difficult to reach, despite being adjacent to highway



Suitability

This site is not recommended for consideration due to size restrictions.

Draft



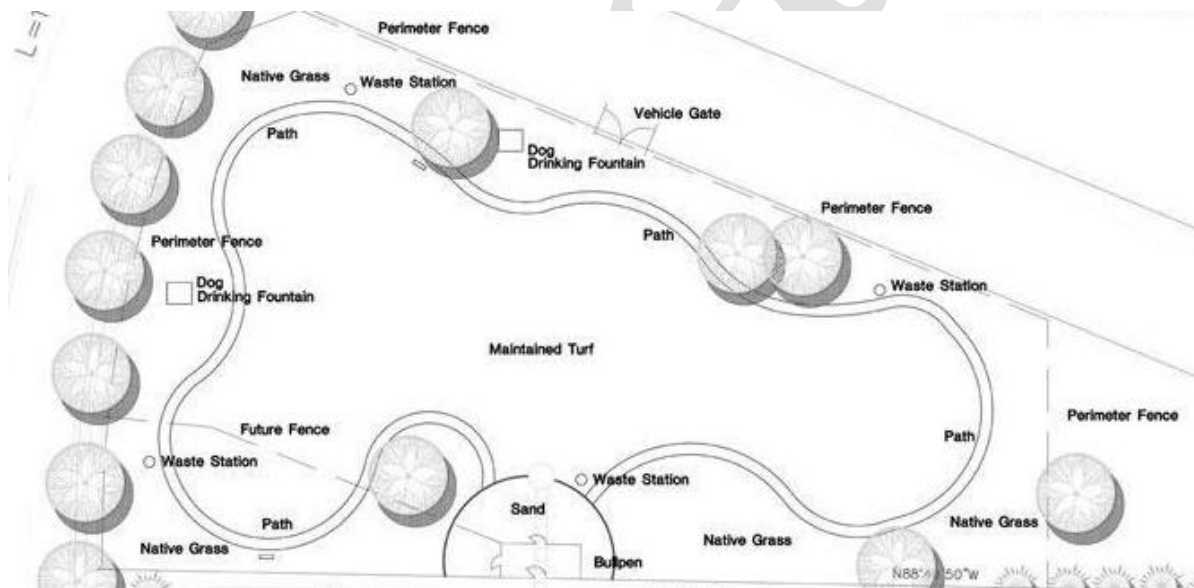
FEATURES AND DEVELOPMENT COSTS

Features and Development Costs

Development costs for a fully improved off-leash area that includes surface accessibility improvements, fencing, gates, water, amenities, and waste dispensers is approximately \$110K for a one to two area off leash area. These costs can vary depending based on site conditions, amenities, surface materials, and water availability. Features can be divided into two categories, those that must be completed and those that are nice to have but not required.

Surfacing

After talking with several jurisdictions with off-leash dog areas, it appears that it is difficult to maintain turf in an off-leash dog area. Seattle reports that when they tried turf in their off-leash areas it only lasted a month or so. They have now switched to crushed rock or cedar chips. Many of the parks located in Eastern Washington however, are turf. Many have a wood chip, crushed rock or concrete transition area near the entrance to the area to reduce wear. The dog owners apparently prefer wood chips as it's easier on the dogs' paws. Several communities recommended providing two separate areas within the off leash area and alternate opening of the area to allow for the turf to recover. Pathways should be composed of an ADA approved surfacing. Pre engineered wood fiber used in play area surface applications makes a suitable surface as it is both ADA accessible and easy on a dogs paws.



Shy Dog and Active Dog Areas

Dogs come in different shapes, sizes, and behaviors. There are small dogs that are passive and some active. The same is true of larger dogs, with some being passive and others being more active. In order to reduce conflicts and accommodate varying dog behaviors some off-leash facilities separate small and shy dogs and active dogs. Active off-leash areas require more land area than small or shy dogs areas due to the inherent nature of the activity patterns of each facility. For example, games of fetch are a predominant activity in many off-leash areas. The very nature of throwing a ball requires significant area. When several games of fetch are taking

place at one time, dog behavior can escalate. This can be intimidating for some small or shy dogs.

Fencing

In order to minimize conflicts with other park or non-park users, and provide a safe environment it is recommended that off-leash dog areas are fully fenced. After drinking water, this is typically the second most requested feature. A six foot, 9 gauge, black vinyl-coated chain link fence with a concrete mow strip beneath is the preferred alternative to provide safety and durability while allowing for efficient maintenance and visually blending into the environment. If necessary, sound proof fencing should be used. This is a costly option however and would not only create a visual separation of the area but also an increased opportunity for vandalism and graffiti.

Water Source

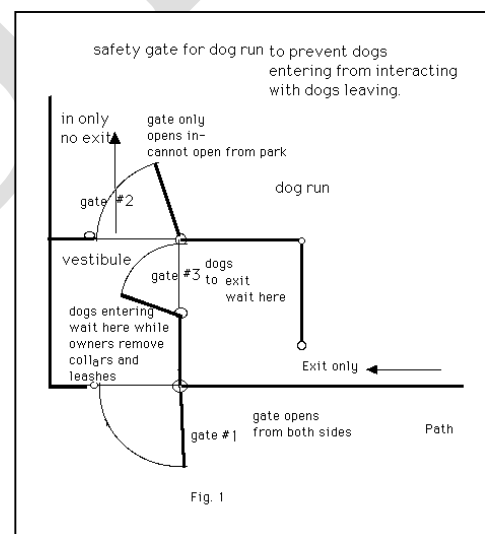
This was the feature most commonly requested by users of other dog off leash areas. A dual water fountain for both humans and dogs should be provided.

Double-Gated Entrance

In order to prevent other dogs from escaping when entering or exiting, a double-gated entrance (vestibule) should be installed.

Dog waste

A standard pet waste bag stations should be provided. If hauling away pet waste becomes a maintenance problem, portable restrooms for pet waste should be considered. Many dog parks now have topless portable restrooms (which they refer to as "portable restroom on the halfshell"). A trash can is placed beside the portable restroom for disposal of the plastic bags and the portable restroom company empties the portable restroom.



Rules sign

A regulation and welcome sign should be provided at the off leash area entrance.

Benches and shelter

As the park is used by people for social interaction, benches and covered area (for people) is a desired amenity.

Development and maintenance costs

The following are some planning level cost estimates for specific features:

<u>Item</u>	<u>Unit cost</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Notes</u>
Fence	\$32,480	\$32,480	\$28 per lineal foot (1,160 feet)=84,506 sq ft
Mow Strip	\$17,400	\$17,400	\$15 per lineal foot
Water station	\$3,700	\$7,400	Plus water service installation if applicable
Bench	\$1,280	\$5,120	Includes concrete pad
Trash Can	\$1,090	\$4,360	Includes concrete pad
Waste Station	\$900	\$2,700	Bags dependent upon use – \$80 per year
Small shelter	\$8,000	\$9,000	With concrete floor, 1 table
Weclome/Rules Sign	\$250	\$250	Includes hardware, concrete, sign and post
Entry Plaza	\$4,000	\$4,000	\$10/ sq ft concrete vestibule, gates
Message Center sign	\$500	\$500	
Path surfacing	\$9,820	\$9,820	Edging, wood chips 4" x 5' wide – ADA, weed barrier
Removable cross fence	\$2,000	\$2,000	\$40 per lineal foot (50)
Water service	\$5,000	\$5,000	Hook up costs
Clearing grubbing	\$2,500	\$2,500	
Seeding	\$2,800	\$2,800	
Irrigation modifications	\$4,800	\$4,800	If needed
Total		\$110,130	

The annual maintenance costs for a fully developed off-leash facility of 1-2 acres is approximately \$15K. This includes mowing, repairs, litter and waste removal and supplies. This cost does not include any deductions for work already being completed in existing park areas.



OPERATIONAL POLICIES

Operational Policies

The following use policies are suggested to apply to all users of Off Leash Areas. These policies should be refined by an advocacy group and if located on City property, adopted by the City Council prior to the project being implemented. Policies may be difficult to enforce, but by posting them at the area entrance, guests could be easily reminded.

1. Every dog must be under the supervision and full control of an adult. Dogs may not be left unattended in the Off-Leash Area.
2. Dog owners are responsible to clean up after their pets and failure to do so may result in a fine.
3. All dogs must have a current dog license and shall be up to date on all vaccinations and shots.
4. No dogs "in heat" allowed in the Dog Off Leash Area.
5. All dogs must be kept on a leash and the owner must have physical control of the leashed dog until inside the Off-Leash Area.
6. All dogs which are off-leash in the area must be within sight of their owner and under voice control at all times.
7. The owner shall promptly leash their dog if confrontation with humans or other dogs arise in the off-leash area.
8. All users are advised to closely supervise children within the Off-Leash Area.
9. All users are encouraged to spay or neuter their dogs if using the Off-Leash Area.
10. All users must respect these rules within the off-leash area or they will not be permitted to use the site.
11. Vicious dogs are not permitted to be in the off leash area.
12. The City is not responsible for the actions of owners or dogs. Use of the area is at your own risk.



IMPLEMENTATION RECOMMENDATIONS

Implementation Recommendations

The principle recommendations for a dog off leash area are:

1. **Capital Construction Funding**
Currently there is no funding for additional off-leash area construction. It is recommended that sites be considered that could score high in a grant program. The Recreation and Conservation Office and private foundation grant resources should be reviewed to determine eligibility and application criteria. It is also recommended that a local fundraising campaign be implemented to support a grant match as well as ongoing operational costs.
2. **Adopted Level of Service**
It is recommended an overall Level of Service for off-leash areas in Wenatchee be approximately 1 facility / 30,000 residents, which is similar to other cities of similar size. One (1) off-leash facilities would be needed to meet this service level in the City of Wenatchee. Two would be required when viewing the valley in its entirety.
3. **Geographic Dispersion**
It is recommended that new facilities be located in South and North Wenatchee with South Wenatchee as the priority for development.
4. **Criteria for off-leash area location**
Seek sites for Off-Leash Area development that:
 - Are without established recreational uses;
 - Consider previous community-based planning processes;
 - Provide generous residential buffers;
 - Assure close-by parking;
 - Are compatible with other uses;
 - Complement visual park character;
 - Can address sensitive environmental concerns; and
 - Consider transit/bus routes

The following are city owned candidate off-leash sites that best meet the above principles in Wenatchee:

- | | |
|-------------------|-------------|
| • Locomotive Park | Primary |
| • Lincoln Park | Alternate |
| • Washington Park | Last Resort |

In the event any of the above candidate sites cannot be developed it is recommended that other sites be considered according to the principles shown above.



5. Advocacy Group
Formalize a dog off leash area advocacy group to assist in developing use policies, policing and maintaining the area, fundraising and providing support.
6. Develop, adopt, post and publish off leash area policies.



ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS AND RESOURCES

Acknowledgements and Resources

The following resources provided valuable information for this study:

- People for Off-Leash Recreation (POLR)
- Citizens for Off-Leash Areas (COLA)
- Serve Our Dog Area (SODA)
- City of Lake Oswego, Oregon
- City of Seattle
- City of Ellensburg
- City of Richland
- Tri Cities Dog Park Society
- American Kennel Club
- City of Walla Walla
- City of Pullman
- City of Moscow, Idaho
- Whitman County Humane Society
- City of Port Angeles
- Free Exercise Time for Canines and Humans! (FETCH)
- City of Oak Harbor
- Mount Vernon Dog Park Advisory Committee
- City of Marysville
- City of Longview
- City of Bremerton
- City of Anacortes
- Fidalgo Islanders For Dogs Off-leash (FIDO)
- City of Yakima
- Universal City, Texas
- City of Portland
- City of Mercer Island
- City of Olympia, Parks
- King County Animal Control
- Association of Washington Cities
- Washington Cities Insurance Authority
- Douglas County Parks and Trails Division, Castle Rock, CO
- Washington Recreation and Parks Association (WRPA)
- National Recreation and Parks Association (NRPA)
- Wenatchee Off Leash Area Petition On-line comments

Internet Resources:

- <http://www.nps.gov/jotr/parkmgmt/dogs.htm>
National Park Service

- <http://www.mrsc.org/Subjects/Parks/OffLeash.aspx>
Municipal Research Service Center
- <http://www.olae.org/>
Off-Leash Area Edmonds (OLAE)
- <http://home.earthlink.net/~ejlmp/dpd.html>
Off-leash area design site
- http://www.tpl.org/content_documents/ccpe_Dog_Park_Report.pdf
Trust for Public Lands
- <http://www.nrpa.org/content/default.aspx?documentId=1022>
National Recreation and Parks Association (NRPA)
- <http://www.nycgovparks.org/facilities/dogruns>
New York City Department of Parks and Recreation
- <http://www.dogplay.com/Activities/dogpark.html>
Dog Play, dog park links and resources
- <http://www.explorerdog.com/>
Off-leash links and locations
- [www.sfgov.org/recpark_page.asp?id=2184;](http://www.sfgov.org/recpark_page.asp?id=2184)
San Francisco Parks and Recreation

Printed Resources:

- "No Bark and No Bite - Establishing the ground rules for a successful dog park." Parks and Recreation Business magazine, August 2009.
- "Going to the Dogs, Create a community Dog Park" Parks and Recreation Business Magazine, October 2007.
- An Inquiry into Portland's Canine Quandary, Portland State University, 2003.
- Visiting the Dog Park, Cheryl S. Smith, Dogwise Publishing, March 2007.
- "Off-Leash Program Evaluation & Recommendation Report to Council;" Portland parks and Recreation, December, 2004; p. A-45.



APPENDIX A

Tri-City Dog Park Society Articles of Incorporation and By Laws

ARTICLES OF INCORPORATION

OF
TRI-CITY DOG PARK SOCIETY

I [We], the undersigned, acting as the incorporators of a corporation under the provisions of the Washington Nonprofit Corporation Act (Chapter 24.03 of the Revised Code of Washington), hereby sign and verify the following Articles of Incorporation for such corporation.

Article I: Name

The name of the corporation shall be Tri-City Dog Park Society (hereinafter referred to as the "Corporation").

Article II: Duration

The Corporation shall have perpetual existence.

Article III: Registered Office and Agent

The address of the initial registered office of the Corporation shall be 509 Buckboard Court, Richland WA 99354. The mailing address is P.O. Box 3031, Richland, WA 99354. The name of the initial registered agent of the Corporation at such address shall be John Butterfield.

Article IV: Purposes and Powers

Section 1. Purposes. The purposes for which this Corporation is formed are exclusively public service and educational and consist of the following:

- A. Encouraging the establishment of off-leash dog recreation areas.
- B. Educating citizens about responsible dog ownership.
- C. Promoting the concept of off-leash dog recreation.
- D. To aid, support, and assist by gifts, contributions or otherwise, other corporations, community chests, funds, and foundations organized and operated exclusively for charitable, scientific, or educational purposes, no part of the net earnings of which inures to the benefit of any private shareholder or individual, and no substantial part of the activities of which is carrying on propaganda, or otherwise attempting to influence legislation.
- E. To do any and all lawful activities which may be necessary, useful or desirable for the furtherance, accomplishment, fostering or attainment of the foregoing purposes, either directly or indirectly and either alone or in conjunction with others, whether such others be persons or organizations of any kind or nature, such as corporations, firms, associations, trusts, institutions, foundations, or governmental bureaus, departments, or agencies

Section 2. Powers. In general, and subject to such limitations and conditions as are or may be prescribed by law, or in the Corporation's Articles of Incorporation or Bylaws, the Corporation shall have all powers which now or hereafter are conferred by law upon a corporation organized for the purposes set forth above, or are necessary or incidental to the powers so conferred, or are conducive to the attainment of the Corporation's purposes.

Article V: Limitations

All of the purposes and powers of the Corporation shall be exercised exclusively for public service and educational purposes in such a manner that the Corporation shall qualify as an exempt organization under Section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 or the corresponding provision of any future United States Internal Revenue law, and the contributions to the Corporation shall be deductible under Section 170(c)(2) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 or the corresponding provision of any future United States Internal Revenue law.

No substantial part of the activities of the Corporation shall be the carrying on of propaganda, or otherwise attempting to influence legislation, except as otherwise permitted to an organization described in Section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Law. The Corporation shall not participate in, or intervene in (including the publishing or distribution of statements) any political campaign on behalf of (or in opposition to) any candidate for public office.

Notwithstanding any other provisions of these Articles, the Corporation shall not carry on any activities not permitted to be carried on (a) by a corporation exempt from federal and state income taxes under Section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 or the corresponding provision of any future United States Internal Revenue law, or (b) by a corporation, contributions to which are deductible under Section 170(c)(2) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 or the corresponding provision of any future United States Internal Revenue law.

No part of the net earnings of the Corporation shall inure to the benefit of, or be distributable, to its members (if any), officers, or other private persons, except that the Corporation is authorized or empowered to pay reasonable compensation for services rendered and to make payments and distributions in furtherance of its purposes.

Upon the winding up and dissolution of the Corporation, the assets of the Corporation remaining after payment of, or provision for payment of, all debts and liabilities of the Corporation, shall be distributed to an organization or organizations, as determined by the Board of Directors, that recognized as exempt under Section 501(c)(3) of the Code or any successor provision, and used exclusively to accomplish the purposes for which this organization is organized.

Article VI: Members

[The qualifications of members, if any, the application process, the property, voting and other rights and privileges of members and their liability for dues and assessments, and the method of collection thereof, shall be set forth in the Bylaws.]

Article VII: Directors

The number of directors constituting the initial Board of Directors of the Corporation shall four (4) directors. The names and addresses of the persons who are to serve as the initial directors of the Corporation are as follows:

<u>Name</u>	<u>Address</u>
Audrey Ulrich	516 Cascade Street, Richland WA 99354
Julie Coleman	1708 West Octave Street, Pasco WA 99301

The powers and duties, number, qualifications, term of office, manner of election, time and criteria for removal of directors shall be set forth in the Bylaws of the Corporation.

Article VIII: Directors Liability Limitations

A director shall have no liability to the Corporation for monetary damages for conduct as a director, except for acts or omissions that involve intentional misconduct by the director, or a knowing violation of law by a director, where the director votes or assents to a distribution which is unlawful or violates the requirements of these articles of incorporation, or for any transaction from which the director will personally receive a benefit in money, property or services to which the director is not legally entitled. If the Washington Nonprofit Corporation Act is hereafter amended to authorize corporate action further eliminating or limiting the personal liability of directors, then the liability of a director shall be eliminated or limited to the full extent permitted by the Washington Corporation Act, as so amended. Any repeal or modification of this Article shall not adversely affect any right or protection of a director of the Corporation existing at the time of such repeal or modification for or with respect to an act or omission of such director occurring prior to such repeal or modification.

Article IX: Indemnification

Section 1. Right to Indemnification. Each person who was, or is threatened to be made a party to or is otherwise involved (including, without limitation, as a witness) in any actual or threatened action, suit or proceeding, whether civil, criminal, administrative or investigative, by reason of the fact that he or she is or was a director or officer of the Corporation or, while a director or officer, he or she is or was serving at the request of the Corporation as a director, trustee, officer, employee or agent of another corporation or of a partnership, joint venture, trust or other enterprise, including service with respect to employee benefit plans, whether the basis of such proceeding is alleged action in an official capacity as a director, trustee, officer, employee or agent or in any other capacity while serving as a director, trustee, officer, employee or agent, shall be indemnified and held harmless by the Corporation, to the full extent permitted by applicable law as then in effect, against all expense, liability and loss (including attorney's fees, judgments, fines, ERISA excise taxes or penalties and amounts to be paid in settlement) actually and reasonably incurred or suffered by such person in connection therewith, and such indemnification shall continue as to a person who has ceased to be a director, trustee, officer, employee or agent and shall inure to the benefit of his or her heirs, executors and administrators; provided, however, that except as provided in Section 2 of this Article with respect to proceedings seeking solely to enforce rights to indemnification, the Corporation shall indemnify any such person seeking indemnification in connection with a proceeding (or part thereof) initiated by such person only if such proceeding (or part thereof) was authorized by the board of directors of the Corporation. The right to indemnification conferred in this Section 1 shall be a contract right and shall include the right to be paid by the Corporation the expenses incurred in defending any such proceeding in advance of its final disposition; provided, however, that the payment of such expenses in advance of the final disposition of a proceeding shall be made only upon delivery to the Corporation of an undertaking, by or on behalf of such director or officer, to repay all amounts so advanced if it shall ultimately be determined that such director or officer is not entitled to be indemnified under Section 1 or otherwise.

Section 2. Right of Claimant to Bring Suit. If a claim for which indemnification is required under Section 1 of this Article is not paid in full by the Corporation within sixty (60) days after a written claim has been

received by the Corporation, except in the case of a claim for expenses incurred in defending a proceeding in advance of its final disposition, in which case the applicable period shall be twenty (20) days, the claimant may at any time bring suit against the Corporation to recover the unpaid amount of the claim and, to the extent successful in whole or in part, the claimant shall be entitled to be paid also the expense of prosecuting such claim. The claimant shall be presumed to be entitled to indemnification under this Article upon submission of a written claim (and, in an action brought to enforce a claim for expenses incurred in defending any proceeding in advance of its final disposition, where the required undertaking has been tendered to the Corporation), and thereafter the Corporation shall have the burden of proof to overcome the presumption that the claimant is not so entitled. Neither the failure of the Corporation (including its board of directors, independent legal counsel or its members, if any) to have made a determination prior to the commencement of such action that indemnification of or reimbursement or advancement of expenses of the claimant is proper in the circumstances nor an actual determination by the Corporation (including its board of directors, independent legal counsel or its members, if any) that the claimant is not entitled to indemnification or to the reimbursement or advancement of expenses shall be a defense to the action or create a presumption that the claimant is not so entitled.

Section 3. Nonexclusivity of Rights. The right to indemnification and the payment of expenses incurred in defending a proceeding in advance of its final disposition conferred in this Article shall not be exclusive of any other right which any person may have or hereafter acquire under any statute, provision of the Articles of Incorporation, Bylaws, agreement, vote of members, if any, or disinterested directors or otherwise.

Section 4. Insurance, Contracts and Funding. The Corporation may maintain insurance at its expense to protect itself and any director, trustee, officer, employee or agent of the Corporation or another corporation, partnership, joint venture, trust or other enterprise against any expense, liability or loss, whether or not the Corporation would have the power to indemnify such persons against such expense, liability or loss under the Washington Business Corporation Act, as applied to nonprofit corporations. The Corporation may, without further membership action, enter into contracts with any director or officer of the Corporation in furtherance of the provisions this Article and may create a trust fund, grant a security interest or use other means (including, without limitation, a letter of credit) to ensure the payment of such amounts as may be necessary to effect indemnification as provided in this Article.

Section 5. Indemnification of Employees and Agents of the Corporation. The Corporation may, by action of its Board of Directors from time to time, provide indemnification and pay expenses in advance of the final disposition of a proceeding to employees and agents of the Corporation with the same scope and effect as the provisions of this Article with respect to the indemnification and advancement of expenses of directors and officers of the Corporation or pursuant to rights granted pursuant to, or provided by, the Washington Business Corporation Act, as applied to nonprofit corporations, or otherwise.

Article X: Bylaws

Bylaws of the Corporation may be adopted by the Board of Directors at any regular meeting or any special meeting called for that purpose, so long as they are not inconsistent with the provisions of these Articles. The authority to make, alter, amend or repeal bylaws is vested in the board of directors and may be exercised at any regular or special meeting of the board of directors.

Article XI: Incorporator[s]

The name and address of the incorporator[s] of the Corporation are as follows:

<u>Name</u>	<u>Address</u>
Audrey Ulrich	516 Cascade Street, Richland WA 99354
Julie Coleman	1708 West Octave Street, Pasco WA 99301
Alexandra Olson	1944 Harris Avenue, Richland WA 99354
Mary Ellen Coulson	P.O. Box 4511, West Richland WA 99353

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the undersigned have signed these Articles of Incorporation this _____ day of _____, 2006.

CONSENT TO APPOINTMENT AS REGISTERED AGENT

I, John Butterfield, hereby consent to serve as registered agent, in the State of Washington, for the following Corporation:

TRI-CITY DOG PARK SOCIETY

I understand that as agent for the Corporation, it will be my responsibility to accept Service of Process in the name of the Corporation; to forward all mail and license renewals to the appropriate officer(s) of the Corporation; and to immediately notify the Office of the Secretary of State of my resignation or of any changes in the address of the registered office of the Corporation for which I am agent.

Date: _____, 2006.

BYLAWS
OF
TRI-CITY DOG PARK SOCIETY

ARTICLE 1. OFFICES

The principle office of the corporation shall be located at its principal place of business or such other place as the Board of Directors ("Board") may designate. The corporation may have such other offices, either within or without the State of Washington, as the Board may designate or as the business of the corporation may require from time to time.

ARTICLE 2. MEMBERSHIP

2.1 Classes of members

The corporation shall initially have two classes of members. Members may choose to join with an Associate Membership or a full membership. Full membership entitles members to voting rights. Additional classes of members, the manner of election or appointment of each class of members, and the qualifications and rights of each class of members may be established by amendment to these Bylaws.

2.2 Qualifications for Membership

Membership is open to the general public. A \$25.00 minimum annual membership fee will be required. Members may have such other qualifications as the Board may prescribe by amendment to these bylaws.

2.3 Voting Rights

2.3.1 Associate members are non-voting members and volunteers for the organization.

2.3.2 Voting rights are granted to full members. Voting members must attend 7 of 12 monthly meeting per year to maintain voting rights.

2.3.3 Each member entitled to vote with respect to the subject matter of an issue submitted to the members shall be entitled to one vote upon each such issue.

2.3.4 Each member entitled to vote at an election of Directors may cast one vote for as many persons as there are Directors to be elected and for whose election such member has a right to vote.

2.4 Annual Meeting

The annual meeting of the members shall be held the 3rd Thursday of January in each year at 7:00 p.m. for the purpose electing directors and transacting such other business as may properly come before the meeting. If the day fixed for the annual meeting is a legal holiday at the place of the meeting, the meeting shall be held on the next succeeding business day. If the annual meeting is not held on the date designated therefore, the Board shall cause the meeting to be held as soon thereafter as may be convenient.

2.5 Special Meetings

The President, the Board, or not less than five (5) of the members entitled to vote at such meeting, may call special meetings of the members for any purpose.

2.6 Place of Meetings

All meetings of members shall be held at the principal office of the corporation or at such other place within the State of Washington designated by the President, the Board, by the members entitled to call a meeting of members, or by a waiver of notice signed by all members entitled to vote at the meeting.

2.7 Notice of Meetings

The President, the Secretary or the Board shall cause to be delivered to each member entitled to notice of or to vote at the meeting, either personally or by mail, not less than ten nor more than fifty days before the meeting, written notice stating the place, date and time of the meeting and, in the case of a special meeting, the purpose or purposes for which the meeting is called. At any time, upon the written request of not less than fifty percent (50%) of the members entitled to vote at the meeting, it shall be the duty of the Secretary to give notice of a special meeting of member to be held at such date, time and place as the Secretary may fix, not less than ten nor more than thirty-five days after the receipt of such written request may do so and may fix the date, time and place for such meeting. If such notice is mailed, it shall be deemed delivered when deposited in the official government mail properly addressed to the member at his or her address as it appears on the records of the corporation with postage thereon prepaid.

2.8 Waiver of Notice

Whenever any notice is required to be given to any member under the provisions of these Bylaws, Articles of Incorporation or applicable Washington law, a waiver thereof in writing, signed by the person or persons to such notice, whether before or after the time stated therein, shall be deemed equivalent to the giving of such notice.

2.9 Quorum

Fifty percent (50%) of the members of the corporation entitled to vote, represented in person [or by proxy], shall constitute a quorum at a meeting of the members. If less than a quorum of the members entitled to vote is represented at a meeting, a majority of the members so represented may adjourn the meeting from time to time without further notice.

2.10 Manner of Acting

The vote of a majority of the votes entitled to be cast by the members represented in person [or by proxy] at a meeting at which a quorum is present shall be necessary for the applicable Washington law, the Articles of Incorporation of these Bylaws.

2.11 Proxies

A member may vote by proxy executed in writing by the member or by his or her attorney-in-fact. Such proxy shall be filed with the Secretary of the corporation before or at the time of the meeting. A proxy shall become invalid eleven months after the date of its execution unless otherwise provided in the proxy. A proxy with respect to a specific meeting shall entitle the holder thereof to vote at any reconvened meeting following adjournment of such meeting but shall not be valid after the final adjournment thereof.

2.12 Action by Members Without a Meeting

Any action which could be taken at a meeting of the members may be taken without a meeting if a written consent setting forth the action so taken is signed by all members entitled to vote with respect to the subject matter thereof. Such written consents may be signed in two or more counterparts, each of which shall be deemed an original and all of which, taken together, shall constitute one and the same document. Any such written consent shall be inserted in the minute book as if it were the minutes of a meeting with the members.

2.13 Meetings by Telephone

Members of the corporation may participate in a meeting of members by means of a conference telephone or similar communications equipment by means of which all persons participating in the meeting can hear each other at the same time. Participation by such means shall constitute presence in person at a meeting.

ARTICLE 3. BOARD OF DIRECTORS

3.1 General Powers

The affairs of the corporation shall be managed by a Board of Directors.

3.2 Number

The board shall consist of not less than four (4) nor more than fifteen (15) Directors, the specific number to be set by resolution of the Board. The number of Directors may be changed from time to time by amendment to these Bylaws, provided that no decrease in the number shall have the effect of shortening the term of any incumbent Director.

3.3 Qualifications

Directors shall be members of the corporation. Directors may have such other qualifications as the Board may prescribe by amendment to these Bylaws.

3.4 Election of Directors

3.4.1 Initial Directors

The initial Directors named in the Articles of Incorporation shall serve until the first annual meeting of the members.

3.4.2 Successor Directors

Successor Directors shall be elected each year at the annual meeting of members. [The election of Directors may be conducted by mail in such manner as the Board of Directors shall determine.]

3.5 Term of Office

Unless a Director dies, resigns or is removed, he or she shall hold office until the next annual meeting of the Board or until his or her successor is elected, whichever is later.

3.6 Annual Meeting

The annual meeting of the Board shall be held without notice immediately following and at the same place as the annual meeting of members for the purposes of electing officers and transacting such business as may properly come before the meeting.

3.7 Regular Meetings

By resolution, the Board may specify the date, time and place for the holding of regular meetings without other notice than such resolution.

3.8 Special Meetings

Special meetings of the Board or any committee designated and appointed by the Board may be called by or at the written request of the President or any two Directors, or, in the case of a committee meeting, by the chairman of the committee. The person or persons authorized to call special meetings may fix any place either within or without the State of Washington as the place for holding any special Board or committee meeting called by them.

3.9 Meetings by Telephone

Members of the Board or any committee designated by the Board may participate in a meeting of such Board or committee by means of the telephone or similar communications equipment which allows all persons participating in the meeting to voice their opinion and cast their vote on whatever issues are in need of resolution. Participation by such means shall constitute presence in person at a meeting.

3.10 Place of Meetings

All meetings shall be held at the principal office of the corporation or at such other place within or without the State of Washington designated by the Board, by any persons entitled to call a meeting or by waiver or notice signed by all Directors.

3.11 Notice of Special Meetings

Notice of special Board or committee meetings shall be given to a Director in writing or by personal communication with the Director not less than ten days before the meeting. Notices in writing may be delivered or mailed to the Director at his or her address shown on the records of incorporation. Neither the business to be transacted at, nor the purpose of the special meeting need be specified in the notice of such meeting. If notice is delivered by mail, the notice shall be deemed effective when deposited in the official government mail properly addressed with postage thereon prepaid.

3.12 Waiver of Notice

3.12.1 In Writing

Whenever any notice is required to be given to any Director under the provisions of these Bylaws, the Articles of Incorporation or applicable Washington law, a waiver thereof in writing, signed by the person or persons entitled to such notice, whether before or after the time stated therein, shall be deemed equivalent to the giving of such notice. Neither the business to be transacted at, nor the purpose of, any regular or special meeting of the Board need be specified in the waiver or notice of such meeting.

3.12.2 By Attendance

The attendance of a Director at a meeting shall constitute a waiver of notice of such meeting, except where a Director attends a meeting for the express purpose of objecting to the transaction of any business because the meeting is not lawfully called or convened.

3.13 Quorum

Fifty percent (50%) of the number of Directors in office shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of Business at any Board meeting. If a quorum is not present at a meeting, a majority of the Directors present may adjourn the meeting from time to time without further notice.

3.14 Manner of Acting

The act of the majority of the Directors present at a meeting at which there is a quorum shall be the act of the Board, unless the vote of a greater number is required by these Bylaws, the Article of Incorporation or applicable Washington law.

3.15 Presumption of Assent

A Director of the corporation present at a Board meeting at which action on any corporate matter is taken shall be presumed to have assented to the action taken unless his or her dissent or abstention is entered in the minutes of the meeting, or unless such Director files a written dissent or abstention to such action with the person acting as secretary of the meeting before the adjournment thereof, or forwards such dissent or abstention by registered mail to the Secretary of the corporation immediately after the adjournment of the meeting. Such right to dissent or abstain shall not apply to a Director who voted in favor of such action.

3.16 Action by Board Without a Meeting

Any action which could be taken at a meeting of the Board may be taken without a meeting if a written consent setting forth the action so taken is signed by each of the Directors. Such written consents may be signed in two or more counterparts, each of which shall be deemed an original and all of which, taken together, shall constitute one and the same document. Any such written consent shall be inserted in the minute book as if it were the minutes of a Board meeting.

3.17 Resignation

Any Director may resign at any time by delivering written notice to the President or the Secretary at the registered office of the corporation, or by giving oral or written notice at any meeting of the Directors. Any such resignation shall take effect at the time specified therein, or if the time is not specified, upon delivery thereof, and unless otherwise specified therein, the acceptance of such resignation shall not be necessary to make it effective.

3.18 Removal

At a meeting of members called expressly for that purpose, one or more Directors (including the entire Board) may be removed from office, with or without cause, by two-thirds of the votes cast by members then entitled to vote on the election of Directors represented in person or by proxy at a meeting of the Directors at which a quorum is present.

3.19 Vacancies

A vacancy in the position of Director may be filled by the affirmative vote of a majority of the remaining Directors though less than a quorum of the Board. A director who fills a vacancy shall serve for the unexpired term of his or her predecessor in office.

3.20 Board Committees

3.20.1 Standing or Temporary Committees

The Board, by resolution adopted by a majority of the Directors in office, may designate and appoint one or more standing or temporary committees, each of which shall consist of two or more Directors. Such committees shall have and exercise the authority of the Directors in the management of the corporation, subject to such limitations as may be prescribed by the Board; except that no committee shall have the authority to : (a) amend, alter or repeal these Bylaws; (b) elect, appoint or remove any member of any other committee or any Director or officer of the corporation; (c) amend the Articles of Incorporation; (d) adopt a plan of merger or consolidation with another corporation; (e) authorize the sale, lease or exchange of all or substantially all of the property and assets of the corporation not in the ordinary course of business; (f) authorize the voluntary dissolution of the corporation or revoke proceedings therefor; (g) adopt a plan for the distribution of the assets of the corporation; (h) amend, alter, or repeal any resolution of the Board which by its terms provides that it shall not be amended, altered or repealed by a committee. The designation and appointment of any such committee and the delegation thereto of authority shall not operate to relieve the Board or any individual Director of any responsibility imposed upon it, him or her by law.

3.20.2 Quorum; Manner of Acting

A majority of the number of Directors composing any committee shall constitute a quorum, and the act of a majority of the members of a committee present at a meeting at which a quorum is present shall be the act of the committee.

3.20.3 Resignation

Any member of a committee may resign at any time by delivering written notice thereof to the President, the Secretary or the chairperson of such committee, or by giving oral or written notice at any meeting of such committee. Any such resignation shall take effect at the time specified therein, or if the time is not specified, upon delivery thereof and, unless otherwise specified therein, the acceptance of such resignation shall not be necessary to make it effective.

3.20.4 Removal of Committee Member

The Board, by resolution adopted by a majority of the Directors in office, may remove from office any member of any committee elected or appointed by it.

ARTICLE 4. OFFICERS

4.1 Number and Qualifications

The officers of the corporation shall be a President, one or more Vice Presidents, a Secretary and a Treasurer, each of whom shall be elected by the Board. Other officers and assistant officers maybe elected or appointed by the Board, such officers to hold office for such period, have such authority and perform such duties as are provided in these Bylaws or as may be

provided by resolution of the Board. Any officer may be assigned by the Board any additional title that the Board deems appropriate. Any two or more offices may be held by the same person, except the offices of President and Secretary.

4.2 Election and Term of Office

The officers of the corporation shall be elected each year by the Board at the annual meeting of the Board. Unless an officer dies, resigns, or is removed from office, he or she shall hold office until the next annual meeting of the Board or until his or her successor is elected.

4.3 Resignation

Any officer may resign at any time by delivering written notice to the President, a Vice President, the Secretary or the Board, or by giving oral or written notice at any meeting of the Board. Any such resignation shall take effect at the time specified therein, or if the time is not specified, upon delivery thereof and, unless otherwise specified therein, the acceptance of such resignation shall not be necessary to make it effective.

4.4 Removal

Any officer or agent elected or appointed by the Board may be removed from office by the Board whenever in its judgment the best interests of the corporation would be served thereby, but such removal shall be without prejudice to the contract rights, if any, of the person so removed.

4.5 Vacancies

A vacancy in any office created by the death, resignation, removal, disqualification, creation of a new office or any other cause may be filled by the Board for the unexpired portion of the term or for a new term established by the Board.

4.6 President

The President shall be the chief executive officer of the corporation, and, subject to the Board's control, shall supervise all of the assets, business and affairs of the corporation. The President shall preside over meetings of the members and the Board. The President may sign deeds, mortgages, bonds, contracts, or other instruments, except when the signing and execution thereof have been expressly delegated by the Board or by these Bylaws to some other officer or agent of the corporation or are required by law to be otherwise signed or executed by some other officer or in some other manner. In general, the President shall perform all duties incident to the office of President and such other duties as are assigned to him or her by the Board from time to time.

4.7 Vice Presidents

In the event of the death of the President or his or her inability to act, the Vice President (or if there is more than one Vice President, the Vice President who was designated by the Board as the successor to the President, or if no Vice President is so designated, the Vice President whose name first appears in the Board resolution electing officers) shall perform the duties of the President, except as may be limited by resolution of the Board, with all the powers of and subject to all the restrictions upon the President. Vice Presidents shall have, to the extent authorized by the President or the Board, the same powers as the President to sign deeds, mortgages, bonds, contracts or other instruments. Vice Presidents shall perform such other duties as from time to time may be assigned to them by the President or Board.

4.8 Secretary

The Secretary shall: (a) keep the minutes of meetings of the members and the Board, and minutes which may be maintained by committees of the Board; (b) see that all notices are duly given in accordance with the provisions of these Bylaws or as required by law; (c) be custodian of the corporate records of the corporation; (d) keep records of the post office address and class, if applicable, of each member and Director and of the name and post office address of each officer; (e) sign with the President, or other officer authorized by the President or the Board, deeds, mortgages, bonds, contracts, or other instruments; and (f) in general perform all duties incident to the office of Secretary and such other duties as from time to time may be assigned to him or her by the President or the Board.

4.9 Treasurer

If requested by the board, the Treasurer shall give a bond for the faithful discharge of his or her duties in such amount and with such surety or sureties as the Board may determine. The Treasurer shall have charge and custody of and be responsible for all funds and securities of the corporation; receive and give receipts for moneys due and payable to the corporation from any source whatsoever, and deposit all such moneys in the name of the corporation in banks, trust companies or other depositories selected in accordance with the provisions of these Bylaws; and in general perform all of the duties incident to the office of Treasurer and such other duties as from time to time may be assigned to him or her by the President or the Board.

ARTICLE 5. ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

5.1 Books and Records

The corporation shall keep at its principal or registered office copies of its current Article of Incorporation and Bylaws; correct and adequate records of account and finances; minutes of the proceedings of its members and Board, and any minutes which may be maintained by committees of the Board; records of the name and address and class, if applicable, of each member and Director, and of the name and post office address of each officer; and such other records as may be necessary or advisable. All books and records of the corporation shall be open at any reasonable time to inspection by any Director of three months standing or to a representative of more than five percent of the membership.

5.2 Accounting Year

The accounting year of the corporation shall be the twelve months ending December 31.

5.3 Rules of Procedure

The rules of procedure at meetings of the Board and committees of the Board shall be rules contained in Roberts' Rules of Order on Parliamentary Procedure, newly revised, so far as applicable and when not inconsistent with these Bylaws, the Articles of Incorporation or any resolution of the Board.

ARTICLE 6. AMENDMENTS

These Bylaws may be altered, amended or repealed and new Bylaws may be adopted by the vote of a majority of the number of Directors in office.